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DATE OF May 25-31, 1953  
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SUBJECT INDICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITIES

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SOURCE Monitored Broadcasts

CPW Report No. 76 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(May 25 - 31, 1953)

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1. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP: Peking stated in numeral code (May 25) that Shanghai youths were exchanging letters and gifts with Soviet youths. Mukden announced (May 31) that Soviet films for children would be shown in all Northeast theaters on International Children's Day, June 1. Tientsin reported (May 28) a local exhibition of Soviet children's photos. Hofei said (May 31) that the local Sino-Soviet Friendship Association would hold a Soviet children's photo exhibit. Peking said in numeral code (May 26) that the China Youth Drama Association would present a Soviet play June 1.

Peking reported in numeral code (May 25) that the Leningrad National Museum would hold a symposium to discuss modern Chinese art, and that the Moscow Armed Forces Theater was presenting a new Chinese play. Peking stated in numeral code (May 29) that KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carried an article praising China's new election system, and that the USSR was translating Chinese books in increasing numbers. Hangchow said (May 26) that the USSR was holding an exhibition of contemporary Chinese art.

2. (1c) SOVIET SUPERIORITY: Peking asserted in numeral code (May 25) that Soviet experts were rehabilitating unproductive Yumen oil wells in Kansu, and added (May 26) that the Wangfeng mine of the Chiaotso colliery, Honan, had been rehabilitated with Soviet assistance. According to Peking in numeral code (May 28) Soviet experts were training large numbers of technicians in the Harbin Institute. Sian said (May 30) that Soviet experts were helping to build the Wei river bridge on the Lanchow-Sian highway.

Peking stated in numeral code (May 25) that 49 cadres had been instructed for two months by the North China Party Bureau on Stalin's economic theories and progressive Soviet experiences. Peking said in numeral code (May 26) that the Northeast Electrical Supply Factory no. 2 had adopted Soviet electrolysis methods, while the Chienning State Farm, Sikang, was successfully growing Soviet clover.

Peking reported in numeral code (May 28) that the Northeast Electrical Equipment Company had adopted superior Soviet designs for electric motors, many of them to be used at Anshan. Peking announced (May 29) that the China Electromagnetic Industrial Conference had selected 170 Soviet products for promotion next year. Peking stated in numeral code (May 31) that Shanghai steel workers set production records through use of Soviet methods, while a Tayeh mines prospecting team had adopted Soviet techniques.

According to Tsitsihar (May 27) a worker at local machine shop no. 15 reached Soviet standards in the Kolesov lathe cutting method after several months of practice. Shanghai claimed (May 27) that local cigarette factories had improved their processing methods by adopting Soviet techniques. Tihua stated (May 26) that use of Soviet cotton was increasing Sinkiang yields up to 50 percent.

Antung and Shanghai (May 26) carried in full the PRAVDA editorial on world conditions. Shanghai asserted (May 31) that Soviet science had created ideal welfare conditions for Soviet children.

3. (2a) WAR BURDENS: Peking announced in numeral code (May 29) that meetings were being held in Kansu to strengthen publicity for the Resist America-Aid Korea drive. Chungking reported (May 25) that Szechwan militiamen were engaged in production competition to support the RAAK drive. Chungking said (May 25) that peasants in four Szechwan hsien had started a drive to assist rural dependents of Chinese People's Volunteers with their farming.

Peking revealed in numeral code (May 27) that the CPV Command had issued a directive allocating 2 million catties of relief grain to calamity-stricken Koreans. Peking (May 31) relayed a story from Pyongyang that Chinese People's Volunteers are building schools for Koreans.

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4. (2c) ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES: Peking in numeral code (May 26) said that the Southwest Administrative Committee had called for more frequent inventories, as much stock and equipment badly needed in some units had been found in idle storage. Peking reported in numeral code (May 28) that the Wuhan Engineering Company had been reorganized into three construction companies to allow for more frequent inspections and elimination of waste and irresponsibility. Peking stated in numeral code (May 30) that increased power generation this year had been largely nullified by increased accidents.

Peking in numeral code (May 31) reported the shipment of 900,000 tons of food into calamity-stricken areas of Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu, and Shantung. Nanchang reported (May 28) that peasants were receiving Government relief in the Nanchang special district, Kiangsi, where rains destroyed 249 irrigation projects and 117,000 mou of crops.

Hofei (May 26) complained that the Hoshan Hsien, Anhwei, trade meeting reached only one-ninth of its sales goal because of inadequate preparations, a lack of enthusiasm on the part of State trading companies, and the absence of farmers.

5. (3a) BUREAUCRATIC WEAKNESSES: Tsitsihar said (May 27) that hsien banks and cooperatives in Heilungchiang issued only 13.8 percent of their plows, leaving the rest idle in warehouses. Hanchow reported (May 25) that the Party Committee in Yuchien Hsien, (Chekiang), had ordered an adjustment of cadres' duties, as only 3 out of 14 were working.

Tihua (May 25) reported successes by the Aksu Hsien, Sinkiang, (cooperative), which earlier failed because of mismanagement. Chungking said (May 29) that the Meishan Hsien, Szechwan, Food Bureau caused farmers to neglect their crops by contracting for millet processing during the spring planting season.

6. (3a) STRENGTHENING PARTY CONTROL: Peking reported in numeral code (May 27) that in Tihua and Ining grade and high schools, the pupils had been organized into Youth Corps and Children's Corps members.

Mukden announced (May 28) that the Northeast Children's Corps had increased about 50 percent since last year, to a membership of 1,300,000. Shanghai (May 27) reported the existence of 50,000 low-level local trade unions, with about one-third of their 1,240,000 members attending workers' schools.

Peking reported in numeral code (May 26) that 904 Overseas Chinese students receiving government subsidies were studying in Peking, Canton, Swatow, and Amoy, and added (May 31) that high-level East China cadres were continuing their ideological studies. Peking stated in numeral code (May 28) that the Central-South Party Bureau had started ideological training for 1,400 teachers, including the History of the Soviet Communist Party in their study course. Shanghai stated (May 26) that Army Educational Programs had brought 80 percent of the men up to grade school standards.

Peking in numeral code (May 27) reported a call for more self-criticism among cadres, and charged (May 29) that the Southwest Party Bureau had found local offices merely passing people's letters back and forth, with no action taken. The Health Bureau handed over the letters to the accused, allowing them to take revenge on the informants. Shanghai said (May 26) that the local Party Committee had warned propaganda cadres not to relax their leadership. Chungking said (May 28) that the Wuchuan Hsien, Kweichow, Party Committee had taken disciplinary action among cadres, as there was no agreement concerning the tasks to be emphasized as most important.

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7. (3a) COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY INDICATIONS: Shanghai reported (May 28) that the local Public Security Bureau had announced the arrest of religious leaders for promoting reactionary thought, with severe punishment to follow. They were accused of planning armed riots, assassination of Government leaders through collaboration with American and Chiang agents, and establishment of secret radio stations in Shanghai and Hankow.

Shanghai (May 30) broadcast an official statement of the People's Liberation Army and the Shanghai Military Control Commission announcing suppression of the Ikuantao and nine other religious organizations. Leaders were to be arrested at once and severely punished; secondary leaders would get lenient treatment if they discontinued their illegal operations, registered, and did not resist arrest; and, members would be exempt from punishment, provided they broke off relations with the group.

8. (3e) FARM DIFFICULTIES: Hangchow reported (May 28) that cadres in Chuchi Hsien, Chekiang, were overzealous in organizing mutual aid teams and cooperatives, forcing peasants to join. As a result, there were constant quarrels and failures, with farmers refusing to cooperate, and 62 mutual aid teams disintegrated. Hofei said (May 27) that the Nanling Hsien, (Anhwei), Party Committee was called in to settle disputes over work and pay in the Chang Ke-sheng mutual aid team.

9. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Peking stated in numeral code (May 28) that 1,700 li of roads had been repaired in Sikang to promote trade among 14 hsien.

Chungking said (May 26) that supplies had been airdropped to a PLA unit in Lhasa, and added (May 29) that PLA units in Tibet had planted 3,500 mou of wheat, beans, potatoes, and other food crops, and 1,100 mou of trees.

Tihua asserted (May 25) that Sinkiang livestock men had praised Chairman Mao for sending hunting teams, which killed 19 wolves. Peking announced in numeral code (May 27) that Sinkiang now had 70 monitoring stations, each with two receivers, for transmission of programs in both Chinese and Uighur. An additional 600 monitoring stations were planned.

10. (4) AMERICAN IMPERIALISM: Hangchow, Nanking, and Shanghai (May 27) reported the Soviet capture and execution of four American spies. Peking in numeral code (May 31) told of Senator Taft's plan to have the United States abandon the United Nations and fight the Korean War alone.

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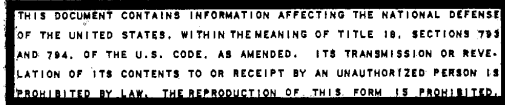
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(May 25 - 31, 1953)

## SUMMARY

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## SUMMARY

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association utilizes International Children's Day to promote Russian propaganda through pictures, movies, and plays, while the Communist Party pushes enrolment of children and youth in Communist organizations. The Party, stressing a study of the Soviet Communist Party, concentrates on classes for special groups such as teachers and Overseas Chinese. Broadcast in full of the May 24 PRAVDA editorial, even over regional stations, promotes Moscow's peace offensive, while new emphasis on alleged Soviet interest in Chinese art and literature attempts to make Russian views and attitudes more palatable. Meanwhile, with more direct infiltration, Russian experts reclaim unproductive Kansu oil wells, abandoned Honan coal mines, and push toward completion of the Lanchow-Sian Highway, linking the heart of China more closely with the USSR.

Steps to arouse greater interest in the Resist-America, Aid-Korea campaign and new efforts to assist Chinese People's Volunteers' dependents indicate the extent of war burdens. Claims also are made that some Chinese war supplies are used to feed Koreans and reconstruct Korean buildings.

Use of "Ankang" apparently is avoided, with "Anshan" again used in referring to Soviet-controlled industrial centers near the city, suggesting that this Russification move was not popular. Other evidence of lack of enthusiasm is seen in industrial reorganizations "to allow for better inspection"; an increase in power industry accidents; refusal to take informers' letters seriously; and failures of "trade meetings" or fairs to promote commerce, apparently because of a peasant boycott. Direct resistance is disclosed by suppression of 10 Shanghai religious organizations, with the arrest and "severe punishment" of their leaders, accused of promoting fantastic espionage plots.

Delay in building the Sinkiang radio propaganda network is disclosed, with only 70 of the planned 600 monitoring posts in operation. Broadcasting is in Chinese as well as Uighur, possibly so Party henchmen can keep a close check. Despite claims of local cooperation, road construction, and successful farming operations in Tibet, it is admitted that supplies are air-dropped to People's Liberation Army units in Lhasa.

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